Amendments to the Specification

Replace the paragraph on page 1, lines 18-26 with the following amended paragraph:

--Non-invasive, non-destructible analysis of whole tablets can be carried out by means of near-infrared (NIR) or Raman spectrometry. Today, NIR spectroscopy is a recognised technique for performing a fast analysis of compounds. The common feature of both these techniques is that they utilise light in the NIR wavelength region (700-2500 nm, specifically 700-1500 nm) where pharmaceutical tablets are relatively transparent (low molar absorptivity). **[[**That is,**]]** **Since** light **[[**can**]]** in this region **can** penetrate compressed powders several **millimeters in depth, [[**mm:s why**]]** information on the content can be obtained emanating from the bulk of the tablet and not only from the surface. A practical advantage of using NIR radiation is that diode lasers can be used.--

Replace the paragraph running from page 7, line 31 to page 8, line 6 with the following amended paragraph:

--The **[[**incecent**]]** **incident** photons at the slit are converted by the streak camera into photoelectrons and accelerated in a path between pairs of deflection plates (not shown). Thereby, the photoelectrons are swept along an axis onto a microchannel plate inside the camera, such that the time axis of the incident photons is converted into a spatial axis on said microchannel plate. Thereby, the time in which the photons reached the streak camera and the intensity can be determined by the position and the luminance of the streak image. The wavelength-resolution is obtained along the other axis. The photoelectron image is read out by a CCD device 36, which is optically coupled to the streak camera 34. The data collected by the CCD device 36 is coupled to an analysing unit 38, schematically illustrated as a computer and a monitor.--

Replace the paragraph on page 8, lines 16-22 with the following amended paragraph:

--As mentioned above, the evaluation and **[[analyse]]** **analysis** of the collected, time-resolved information can be done in different ways. As schematically illustrated in Fig. 1, the collected data information from each excitation is transferred from the streak camera 34 and the CCD device 36 to a computer 38 for evaluation of the information. Monte Carlo simulations, multivariate calibrations, **[[etc]]** **etc.,** as mentioned in the introductory part of this application can be utilised in order to calculate the optical properties of the sample and, indirectly, content and structural parameters of the sample 24.--

Replace the paragraph on page 9, lines 16-22 with the following amended paragraph:

--As an alternative to the set-up illustrated in Figs. 1a and 1b, instead of using the water cuvette 20 in combination with **[[he]]** **the** spectrometer 32, is possible to use wavelength selective light sources, such as diode lasers. On the detector side, wavelength selective detectors, such combinations of filters and detector diodes, can be used for each wavelength.--